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The Daily Commercial

The Strike.

The stand-outers held a pretty full meeting yesterday, and it is reported that a resolution was carried to continue to stand out against the proposed reduction of wages. Meanwhile the mill-owners that have not resumed operations perceive no reason for doing so—excepting at the reduction. Some of the mills that have in part resumed, have had more applications for work than they had work to give the applicants.

Good Templars at Rochester.

Amaranth Lodge I. O. of G. T., was organized at Rochester, Beaver county, on Wednesday evening, April 17th, with forty-seven charter members, and the following officers: James Moorberger, W. C. T.; Tillie Gray, W. V. T.; Wm. Carter, W. S.; Mrs. P. J. Reno, W. T.; Tillie Otto, W. I. G.; Arthur Izenour, W. O. G.; John English, W. M.; Mattie Pitman, W. D. M.; Ella Anderson, W. A. S.; Ellen Gerhardson, R. H. S.; Amanda Leslie, L. H. S.; Harry French, W. F. S.; Rev. L. Payne, Chaplain; Rufus Rosenteel, P. W. C. T. A new lodge was also started at Freedom, Beaver county, on the evening of the 17th.

It speaks well for the intelligence of the students of the Western University that they are such remarkably attentive readers of the Commercial. Yesterday we inadvertently admitted a paragraph stating that a spring vacation would be given in that institution, continuing one week from that day. We are informed that the intelligence was disseminated with most remarkable universality among the young gentlemen, and some of them had such unlimited confidence in whatever they see in our columns, that they were almost disposed to maintain the truth of the statement against the consolidated wisdom of the Faculty. The latter power carried the day, and our young friends, who have so often read and written *errare est humanum*, have been obliged to make a melancholy application of the same to their favorite journal.

The total imports of Foreign goods at Montreal, for first quarter of 1867, were $0,424,911, against $5,999,003 same period in 1866, showing an increase of $424,851. Since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, the British Provinces have largely increased their direct trade with Foreign Countries, while their trade with the United States has undergone a marked decrease. This is not all: there is reason to believe that a wonderful impulse has been given to the business of smuggling across the border by our present prohibitive revenue system.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* makes a good suggestion—but one that will not be relished by a good many—when it says that the press, instead of indulging in indiscriminate animadversion on the legislature, "should name the men" who have proved themselves unworthy of confidence. That is precisely what is going to be done when "the men" show themselves.

That "Geological Hunt," of which we apprised the public yesterday, was under the charge of no such unheard of individual as one *Tolson*, as our types had it, but our excellent and well known friend Prof. B. C. Jillson, of the Western University.

We learn from the Harrisburg *Telegraph* that Col. George F. McFarland, at present a clerk in the School Department, has been appointed Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphan Schools of Pennsylvania. Col. McF. is among the ablest and most experienced of the professional educators in the country, and was for several years at the head of one of our most flourishing seminaries. He rendered gallant service during the war, and lost a leg while leading a charge at the battle of Gettysburg. He will done much towards perfecting the plans for educating soldiers' orphans, and will unquestionably render that great system a success and a credit to the Commonwealth.

A single fact is referred to, to show that there exists a want of confidence in the minds of the French people, in the Emperor's wisdom or luck. Within the week a special election was held in a provincial district, to fill the place of a deceased deputy, who, in 1863, was chosen, being a Government candidate, by an enormous majority. His successor, a Government candidate, ran in last Sunday by a majority of less than 400, in a total vote of nearly 24,000. And very hopeful and noteworthy here is the fact that, of the whole number of legal electors in the district, 38,700, 24,000 exercised their right on this occasion. There is a growing activity in the vitality of the French body politic.

Legal Tenders.—It is generally supposed that the law permits the Secretary of the Treasury to destroy forty-eight millions of legal tender a year. But that is a mistake; the terms of the law are very precise; it only permits him to destroy four millions in any one month, and no more. For example: the amount destroyed by Mr. Fessenden in March was but eight hundred thousand dollars, and he cannot in April destroy seven millions, to make up the average of four millions a month. It is very essential that Mr. McCulloch should be required to keep strictly within the letter of the law; and we presume, of course, that he will do so.—*Independent*.

At Alliance, Ohio, the freshet was quite destructive, made more so by the bursting of the Railroad reservoir, Tuesday. Quite a number of the smaller class of buildings were taken up and drifted away by the water, many of them being stranded along the P. F. W. & C. R. embankment. Culverts and portions of the C. & C. R. R. were washed away, and the bridges, bridges, fences and a vast amount of lumber and movable property were carried off by the rushing tide, the surface of the ground in many places being washed away to the depth of two feet. Many dwelling houses were partially submerged.

The Savannah *Republican* says: "Accounts represent the condition of things in Camden and Bryan counties as truly alarming; the wildest days of St. Domingo seem to have been reproduced in Southern Georgia. In one county two negroes were sentenced to death for murder, and three others to the penitentiary. A mob of colored people surrounded the jail, broke open the doors and allowed the prisoners to escape. In another county men were found hanging to the trees within a short distance of the public roads, and had been hanging there for several days."

A Paris letter expresses what is felt there as well as here, thus: "A great many thinking folks are come already to the conclusion that this World's Fair business—which has been very profitable in its way—is getting to be overdone. It is overgrown, too unwieldy. The inconveniences attending it, here in Paris, now, are very serious. The exalted and still rising cost of living, which travelers, if they find it too exorbitant, can avoid; but which is ruining Parisians, with (so-called) "fixed incomes," are getting into an alarming fix about."

The *Independent*, of this week, speaking of trade in general, says: "The first six months of this year, however, will be devoted mainly to liquidation and repairs. Our merchants here and in the interior will put their houses in order, and feel that they have done remarkably well if their balance sheets look as well on the first of July as they did on the first of January. They are 'coming down to the level' of low gold prices, and may thank that good Providence which is so well directing all our commercial affairs."

Nothing has yet been received to confirm the highly sensational dispatch, originally sent to the New York *Herald*, as to the illness of the Princess of Wales and the indifference of her husband. The latest London papers speak more encouragingly of the condition of the Princess. Both her parents are with her, and the foundation for the statement that the Prince of Wales is haunting the theaters seems to be that he has been accompanying the King of Denmark to the different places of amusement and objects of interest in the English capital.

The Jackson *Mississippian* says: The 26th of the present month, April, being the second anniversary of the virtual surrender of the armies of the late Confederate States, we deem it but a fit and proper tribute to the memory of our fallen dead to decorate, on that day, their graves with "floral offerings," and thus show that, though dead, their memory still lives green within the hearts of those for whom they shed their life-blood as a free libation upon their country's altar.

Mr. Semmes is for reconstruction, and replies to the common Southern argument against it: "It is folly to talk about our honor not permitting us to accept the terms offered us, because they violate our rights under the Constitution. Under what Constitution? Not under the Confederate Constitution, for that is dead. Nor can it be under the Federal Constitution, *for that we have repudiated.*"

Colonel McClure, of the Chambersburg *Repository*, in his last issue says: Hon. James L. Graham, of Allegheny, was chosen Speaker of the Senate at the close of the session. He has served five years consecutively, is an experienced parliamentarian and, the compliment is well merited by his noble Republican county.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 19 1867. NO. 189.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Adjournment Postponed Till Saturday.

COLONEL CAKE COLLECTOR OF PHILADELPHIA.

Falling Off in Internal Revenue Receipts.

Argument in the Injunction Cases.

Attorney General Moves to Dismiss.

Republican Convention in Richmond.

European Complications Becoming Serious.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, April 18, 1867.

The Senate.

The Senate opened to-day by again agreeing to delay adjournment until Saturday. It is understood that a resolution favoring direct intervention in Mexican affairs was the subject of discussion for an hour or more in Executive session, and finally laid over on the ground that its discussion should properly be made in open session.

Col. Cake Confirmed.

The nominations were then taken up, and after a spirited debate, Col. James Cake, a war Democrat, was confirmed Collector of the port of Philadelphia. Senator Cameron opposed him, but the vote stood 22 to 8. No other important nominations were considered.

The Injunction Cases.

In the Supreme Court of the United States this morning, R. J. Walker filed an amended bill in the Mississippi case against the Secretary of War, General Grant and Major General Ord. Attorney General Stanbury moved to dismiss this and the Georgia bill, on the ground of a want of jurisdiction, and by consent of counsel the motion will be argued next Friday week, the 26th of April. This course, as anticipated in last night's dispatches, brings the case up at once, and will enable the Supreme Court to render a decision at this term. The result gives great satisfaction to both parties. The Attorney General entertains no doubt but that both bills will be dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Absurd Rumor.

The *National Intelligencer* this morning quotes from the Petersburg, Virginia, *Index*, of Tuesday, an absurd rumor to the effect that Hunnicutt, a well-known Radical, has been stopped in his career by General Schofield, by arrest, and that General Schofield had also ordered that no Convention such as was contemplated by blacks and whites shall be held. But that when he thinks the proper time has arrived, he will call one. A telegram from Richmond says that this is untrue, and that a Convention composed of blacks and whites is quietly in session.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The Internal Revenue receipts have fallen off considerably in the past week. To-day they did not reach three hundred thousand dollars.

Purchase of British Territory.

Careful inquiry has been made to-day in official circles relative to the rumored negotiations with the British Government for the purchase of that portion of British North America lying west of the one hundredth meridian of longitude, and extending to the Pacific ocean. It appears that the matter has been informally discussed in the Cabinet and by the President and Secretary Seward, but it is not true that any official letter has been addressed to Sir Frederick Bruce, the English Minister, making any proposition looking to such negotiation. Prominent administration any men, however, feel certain that the question will soon be officially agitated.

European Complications.

Dispatches were received at the State Department on yesterday from General Dix at Paris, wherein he is represented as looking upon the complications between France and Prussia as of a most serious nature.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1867.

THE INJUNCTION CASES—MOTION TO DISMISS.

In the Supreme Court to-day, Mr. Walker said:

If the Court please, for my colleague, Judge Sharkey, and myself, I now ask leave to file a bill in behalf of the State of Mississippi, the Secretary of War, General U. S. Grant and General Ord. We have made the bill conform to the decision of the Court. I believe it is precisely the same as that already filed in the case of Georgia. We now ask for permission to file it.

Chief Justice—It may be filed.

Mr. Attorney-General—If it please the Court, as the State of Georgia having given notice for an injunction, we beg it may be placed on each, and I think in course, on motion it may be heard at 12 o'clock, before the Chief Justice of the Court will permit.

Attorney General—If it please your Honors, upon looking into the bill carefully, I have come to the conclusion that it is open to the same objection as my learned friend stated his propositions, viz: First, that his knowledge led him to suppose that it was in the power of the prosecuting officer to fix a day for trial and the court into the presence of the parties upon the docket the 17th or 18th of June as the day for trial. Second, if I am not mistaken, the proceeding officer had obtained his privilege, and he would now move that the cause be put upon the docket the 17th or 18th of June as the day for trial. Third, if I am not mistaken, the bill proposes to have the case heard before the Circuit Court of the United States, having also the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Now, I submit that the bill is open to the same objection as the bill in the case of Georgia. We now ask for the motion to file it.

Chief Justice—It may be filed.

Mr. Attorney—If it please the Court, as the State of Georgia having given notice for an injunction, we beg it may be placed on each, and I think in course, on motion it may be heard at 12 o'clock, before the Chief Justice of the Court will permit.

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Chief Justice—It may be filed.

Mr. O'Conner—These motions are of a character that involve essentially the same questions, and are very commonly, I suppose, be heard together in the order that the Court may direct. We may perhaps be agreeable to one and to my associates. The time designated by the Attorney General is the time that we designated on our part, and if the suggestion which he has made be agreeable to the Court, we may be understood, I think, as not objecting to it.

Attorney General—I only purpose, and I think that will be quite enough at one time, to discuss the question of jurisdiction on the bill. Questions like this, in effect, however, it will bring up the whole case.

Chief Justice—The motion for an injunction could not be heard unless the Attorney General appeared and waived the question of jurisdiction. The motion can be heard at any time. Each motion involves the matter. After Court is organized, which will be first made by counsel, and fix the hearing of the motion to dismiss the bill for Friday week, 26th inst. We will make that order.

Mr. O'Conner—I beg leave to say we entirely agree with the view taken by the Attorney General. It does necessarily involve identically the same matter, but a previous one named for an injunction may go upon the calendar.

Chief Justice—Certainly.

Mr. O'Conner—We must show the Court we are regular according to possible in moving it.

Chief Justice—The motion can be made, but you are aware it is necessary to give notice. The Attorney General is present.

Mr. O'Conner—I have made myself conversant with that, and we will be governed by the rules of practice and direction of the court.

Mr. Walker—I understand, if the Court please, that the Attorney General is willing to hear these two cases together. As these involve the same questions we would prefer the same motion and fix a day for motion that is entered on the other cases with the consent of the court.

Chief Justice—Certainly, motion may be entered if it is understood that the two cases are to be heard together. The Court will not sit on Saturday, and have two counsel on each side of the motion.

Mr. O'Conner—I would suggest somewhat with the determination that our counsel can be heard for the State of Georgia, that I hoped we might be heard.

Chief Justice—The Court have considered that matter, and think but a single speech on a motion. The ordinary rule must be enforced.

Mr. O'Conner—If no objection, if Court pleases, the cases are entirely separate. The Court has had sufficient experience in its proceedings and upon the record that the cases are separate and conducted by different counsels, and with different policy as to the views taken of the law. Therefore, we submit, of course to the determination of the Court.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Postmasters—Wm. Wheeler, Fulton, Illinois; Jno. S. Hull, New Philadelphia, Ohio. Major, Sixth Infantry—Thomas W. Sweeny. Collector of Customs—Joseph W. Cakes, Philadelphia. Receiver of Public Moneys—Thomas W. Morse, Menasha, Wisconsin. United States Surveyor General for Colorado and Utah—Wm. H. Leesing, of Pennsylvania.

REJECTIONS.

The Senate rejected the following: Collector of Internal Revenue—Charles L. Lansing, Fifth District Missouri. Assessor of Internal Revenue—Wm. M. Lewis, Second District Indiana. Surveyor of Customs—Jno. R. Findley, Philadelphia. Agent of Pawnees—George W. Hawley, Missouri. Naval Officer—C. A. Riddell, Philadelphia. Postmaster—Thomas H. Yeatman, Cincinnati.

TRIAL OF SURRATT.

In the Criminal Court to-day, Judge Fisher presiding, the following proceedings were had:

H. D. Merrick moved that the case for the trial of Surratt, and suggested the 6th of May, the District Attorney stated that he would not be ready then, and suggested the second day of the June term, viz, the 17th of June. Mr. Bradley urged the limited time of the term, and for the convenience the defense would be subjected to by the prosecution. He asked for the 6th of May, and that the court asked how four weeks from to-day would do. Mr. Merrick contended it was the duty of the government to give a reason for the continuance. If the District Attorney could not be ready in fifteen days, he never would be. The District Attorney stated his propositions, viz: First, that his knowledge led him to suppose that it was in the power of the prosecuting officer to fix a day for trial and the court into the presence of the parties upon the docket on his own recognizance, if it was found the prisoner on his own recognizance, if it was found the prosecuting officer had abused his privilege, and he would now move that the cause be put upon the docket the 17th or 18th of June as the day for trial. Third, if I am not mistaken, the bill proposes to have the case heard before the Circuit Court of the United States, having also the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Now, I submit that the bill is open to the same objection as the bill in the case of Georgia. We now ask for the motion to file it.

Chief Justice—It may be filed.

Mr. Attorney—If it please the Court, as the State of Georgia having given notice for an injunction, we beg it may be placed on each, and I think in course, on motion it may be heard at 12 o'clock, before the Chief Justice of the Court will permit.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1867.

☞ THE DAILY COMMERCIAL *is circulated in all parts of the State, in Western Virginia, Ohio and adjacent States, and without comparison, is the best advertising medium in Pittsburgh.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *gives the only complete reports of the local markets published, and is accepted as authority by dealers at home and in all the principal cities.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *is sold everywhere in the cars; and by News Dealers at all the principal points. Price five cents a copy.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *solicits local correspondence, giving events of interest, concisely written; also, of improvements, inventions and personal movements.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *is the only paper in Pittsburgh that uses the telegraph freely. Its special dispatches are from correspondents selected for their intelligence and reliability.*

THE suspicion begins to lurk in the public mind that, after all, Count BISMARK sent to NAPOLEON no such message as has been reported, about the war preparations of the latter. Whether it was a ruse of the speculators or not, it is a fact that speculators profited by it—one of them in Wall street to the tune of half a million in a few hours.

WHAT will be the end of this boasting about size and population, between St. Louis and Chicago, we are not able to say. We are not responsible for the consequences. But at a respectable distance we entertain the notion that Chicago talks bigger than she is. The late election in that city polled a little less than 20,000 votes. The Republican wards were so sure of success that they did not turn out strong; but the Republican journals claim only about one thousand more voters than turned out at the polls. So that 21,000 would probably embrace all the voters of the city. We will, however, allow it 2,000 more. Now the usual ratio of voters to the whole population is one to six and a half, which would give to Chicago a population of 149,500. But as we have been liberal in allowing 2,000 more voters than anybody claims for the city, so we will enlarge the ratio to seven instead of six and a half, and that will give Chicago a population of 161,000, being 50,000 less than it boasts of having, and less by considerable than our modest city of Pittsburgh, when consolidated, will contain.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

The article we copy below, from the Somerset *Herald and Whig*, embodies an important, and, we think, a most excellent suggestion. The Free Railroad Principle having failed in the Legislature, the people must renew the contest,—and, in renewing it, organize for the nomination and election of such candidates only as will be faithful in the hour of trial. The time has come when no risks should be run, and when the faithful and the faithless should be dealt with according to their deserts.

We give the suggestion of our cotemporary our hearty approval; and, in addition, suggest that the proposed convention should be held at some central point, and with the concert which is manifestly proper in the case. The subject is one which concerns the people at large. Pittsburgh, it is true, has a deep interest in the Free Railroad question, but not more so than the quarter whence comes the suggestion for a convention. Indeed, the suggestion has come from the right quarter, and in good time. We trust the editor of the *Herald and Whig* will take upon himself the labor of the preliminaries necessary to concerted action.

Meantime we say to the friends of the Free Principle everywhere—prepare for action, and for such action as will preclude the possibility of being defrauded again:

RAILROAD CONVENTION.

Now that the Legislature has adjourned, and every hope of obtaining a Free Railroad law, or of securing a restoration of the charter fraudulently wrested from the Connellsville road has been disappointed, immediate action should be taken by the people of Western Pennsylvania to secure justice to their interests, during the next winter.

A convention for this purpose has been mooted in the Pittsburgh papers, and we trust that measures will be at once instituted by the Board of Trade, or some other body of citizens, to carry the idea into effect.

We suggest that this convention be called at as early a day as practicable, so that the result of its deliberations may be laid before the forthcoming political state conventions, and action upon the subject matter be pressed upon both.

We further suggest, that the proposed railroad convention eschew all generalities, all mere declarations in favor of, and demands for a general railroad law, but at once refer the subject to a committee of able, practical gentlemen—numbers of whom will doubtless be in the convention—to frame and report such a bill as will meet the wants of the people of Southwestern State. The bill matured and adopted by this convention, can then be submitted to the State conventions of both political parties, and the fact squarely ascertained, which, if either of them, will dare refuse a pledge to this measure of right and justice demanded by the people. Moreover, a bill thus framed in advance, can be submitted by the various county nominating conventions to their candidates, and a positive tangible pledge exacted, which will prevent a recurrance of the disgraceful and shameless violation of pledged faith witnessed at the late session, on a professed difference of opinion, between the merits of various bills.

By all means let us have a convention, a good practical convention, that means business, not talk. The people of the State want a free railroad law, we of this county want the Connellsville charter restored—a general law being of no especial benefit to us, with our only available route already covered by the surveys, and location of two companies. We have the power in our hands if we only please to concentrate and make it effective. Neither of the political parties dare refuse us this measure of justice. But if they do, then let politics go to the dogs. What is the pride of party, or the success of a few candidates to a people denied justice, outraged, and impoverished by legislation such as we have been cursed with for years.

GOOD FRIDAY.

In a notice, some time since, of the ritual of Holy Week, (*Char-Woche,*) the writer says, "the German word *Char-Freitag,* (Good Friday), is of doubtful origin." By this we at once perceive he has, in the expectation of gaining information, consulted that sublime work of the "Bohemians," that New American Cyclopedia, wherein it is so stated.

The derivatives of the word *Char* have, by difference in the initial in various languages, often failed to be recognized, and like those of many other important words, by gradual and corruptive invasion of their primitive meaning, through a long series of years, degraded from the high position they once held in form of expression. In origin they are coeval with civilization itself, and at the present day are in common use by all classes of people, from the "land of the cypress and myrtle," teeming with poetic beauty, to the hoary north, rich in ancestral sagas. Employed in the first instance, this remarkable word has retained, in strict purity, its beautiful pristine signification, and as we carefully examine its etymology, such numerous similitudes and striking affinities of language are encountered, as to lead one almost to the belief in a universal tongue.

It is not to be confounded with the word *chir*, used in England both as noun and verb, derived from the Anglo-Saxon *cyrran* or *cerran*, meaning to turn, which has been mistaken by the learned JOHN HORNE TOOKE, to come from the past participle of *cerran*, in the same language, to churn, altogether a different word. It was sometimes pronounced as if written *chair*, and it is frequently encountered in earlier English literature spelled in various ways: *cheer, chur, chare, choor*, meaning a turn, a small job. In New England, where difficulties of any kind are often quickly surmounted, it is now written *chore*, and used on frequent occasions, for example:

"Girl hunting is certainly among our most formidable chores."

Turning to the majestic Gothic, little trouble is needed to satisfy the doubting that the word under discussion is derived from *Kara*, and is without questionable change readily traced to the following languages: Mœso-Gothic and Swedish, *Kaer*; Danish, *Kiær*; North German, *Car*; ancient and modern high German, *Chara*; Anglo-Saxon, *caru* or *cearu*, whose genitive, dative and accusative end in *e*, with its adjective *cearig*, our present well known chary. Its English meaning is care, grief, concern, solicitude, meaning is care, grief, concern, solicitude, to think about, to care and metonymically, to think about, to care for; hence, as in modern Swedish, it implies love; since tender solicitude is the dawn of true and permanent love. Strange to say, in the Latin and so-called Latin languages, the word *Char* or *Car*, in combination, in the same manner as in the Scandinavian tongues, forms words of great force and nearly identical definition.

It is the radical of those memorable words, *charitas humani generis*, spoken by the eloquent CICERO, foreshadowing the embodiment of the religion, that long after was to bring glad tidings to millions yet unborn and sweetest consolation to many a weary soul and become not only the standard bearers of a pure faith, but a firm bulwark to protect the advancement of civilization. It was that charity, which St. PAUL took the trouble to fully explain and reiterate, was a more stupendous self-denial than even giving away money, because it required the individual to subdue prejudice, conquer the heart and adopt a lively tolerance for the faults and infirmities of his neighbor. Charity is the transcendant quality that adorns with unfading lustre, the true Christian life, the steadfast possession of which is the constant and faithful safe-guard against blind bigotry and the surest indication of the absence of disguised hypocrisy.

If, in the foregoing, no oversight has been committed and we are correct, few words can, like the humble *Char*, be so certainly traced to such ancient and honored parentage, and seldom do we find one with a more pleasing history and a more interesting position.

A NEW YORK journal exposes, in a becoming way, a practice said to be not uncommon, the very thought of which fills every virtuous mind with horror. It is the practice, the horrid crime, of decoying and kidnapping girls of early age, and forcing them into lives of infamy and woe. Several startling cases of it have occurred lately, and how many of the same sort occur which do not become known to the public, it is frightful to imagine. It is said to be a systematized business, not confined to the great cities, but carried on by fiendish agents in country towns and villages. Sometimes the victims are seized and carried away, but some times they are tempted to leave their homes, by promises of honest employment and high wages, and afterwards betrayed to the horrible doom of an abandoned life. The growth of shocking crimes in this country is sufficient to arouse the people to inquire into the cause, and to apply some remedy that will be effectual. Shall our laws and courts become a mere form? If they do, our institutions of professed liberty will be worthless, and life will be a curse.

It is said that the salaries—the fees, we presume,—of lawyers in the United States amount to $35,000,000, that the keeping of criminals costs $12,000,000, that the dogs require $10,000,000 for their subsistence and entertainment, and the preachers $6,000,000, and that there is more grumbling about the expense of supporting ministers and religious institutions than about all the others named. We do not vouch for the correctness of the estimates, nor altogether admire the classification, but it answers the purpose of showing how absurd and ridiculous are the apprehensions entertained of the improvement and ruin of the country by the outlays for religion. And to the sentiment of a cotemporary, that "no one thing exerts such a mighty influence in keeping this Republic from falling to pieces as the Bible and ministers," we may add that no one supplies its aid with so little ostentation or at so small an expense.

A LITERAL "one-horse" difficulty has occurred between the Pope and the Minister of King William, of Prussia. Diplomatic relations and intercourse between the two august powers have been placed in jeopardy, because the Baron d' Arnim's will was to go to the Vatican in a one-horse carriage, and the Pope's will and rule were against it. The threatening aspect of affairs connected with this momentous question was changed by the Pope's backing down, through his Prime Minister, Cardinal Antonelli. This was deemed, on the whole, preferable to a war with so formidable a foe as Prussia, although, no doubt, his holiness and the Cardinal enjoy the supreme satisfaction of believing, after all, that they occupied the right position in reference to the one-horse question.

PERSONS who speak of our newly acquired Northwestern possessions as a region so cold as to forbid the idea of population, civilization, the arts and commerce, should remember that its southern boundary is south of a large part of Ireland and England, and Russia in Europe, and all of Scotland and Denmark, and Sweden and Norway—populous kingdoms. The prosperous and famous cities of Belfast and Londonderry, Carlisle and Newcastle, Copenhagen, Stockholm and Moscow, are all north of that line, and St. Petersburg is several hundred miles north of it. It will not be many years before free American cities north of it will rival many of those we have mentioned.

THE French Exposition seems measurably to have lost its interest in the minds of our people, and is not likely to attract the crowds of visitors from this country that were anticipated. The dullness of visitors and the reports of the extortion which the Parisians have arranged to practice on visitors have induced many who prepared to go to reconsider the matter, and postpone their European trip to a more favorable season, when they will be likely to suffer only the ordinary amount of fleecing at the hands of our European cousins.

THE number of persons who will return incomes under the revenue law, this spring, will be very much less than it was last year. A portion of the decrease will result from the fixing of the amount exempted at $1,000 instead of $600, but there are many who have paid taxes on handsome incomes in former years who have no income to report for the year 1866. As a general thing the reported incomes will be less than heretofore, but there will be a few exceptions to this rule.

THE Yankee farmers in Jaffa, after all, are now reported to be doing very well, and to be contented and happy. What motive could have originated the story of their homesickness and destitution, it is difficult to imagine. The only theory that covers it is the famous one embraced in the exclamation of the fat Knight: "How this world is given to lying!"

THE Tennessee State Conservative Convention was held in Nashville Tuesday. The representation of negroes was very small, only six being present. Speeches of a most violent character, denouncing Congress and the radical party, and applauding the Confederacy were delivered. Emerson Etheridge was nominated for Governor.

ALL the New York City Railroad projects in the Legislature have failed—the veto of Gov. Fenton having been employed to lay out as cold as a wedge the Broadway road, and great is the joy and sorrow thereat, according to the point from which the matter is viewed by the ring and people.

THE Chambersburg *Repository* says: "It now seems probable that the Democrats will nominate Judge Sharswood for Supreme Judge, and if so, he will be a strong candidate. Judge Linn, of Bellefonte, seems prominent for the Republican nomination."

A NEW YORK letter says: Queer stories are whispered about concerning that cable telegram that made Bismarck demand of Napoleon an explanation. One house in the street is said to have bagged $500,000 by it.

MATCH FOR DEXTER AND LADY THORNE.—A. F. Fawcett, the owner of the trotting horse Dexter, has accepted the challenge of C. P. Reif, for Lady Thorne, and will trot the former against the latter, between May 20th and July 20th, four races, as follows: Mile heats, three best in five, in harness; two-mile heats in harness; mile heats three best in five, to wagons; two miles and repeat, to wagons, for $1,000 a side; half forfeit. The owner of the California horse, Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., had previously accepted the challenge of the owner of Lady Thorne for the above races, and as the acceptances both date upon the same day, the owner of the celebrated mare can choose which opponent he pleases.

SENATOR FERRY says that in making the purchase of Russia America, we enter upon a new era. To the idea, the unity of the Republic, we add now the unity of the Republic, we add now the unity of the Republic and those of our dependencies. We other idea, the value of our commerce. We have added this new country by the strong hand of a treaty—can we ever really make it a part of ourselves? Is not always strong treaty part of ourselves rather? Are the two a colony, or a dependency rather? Are the two to four thousand "inhabitants" to receive a territorial government like that of Colorado, or shall we send them a pro-consul, a governor-general if anybody likes the term better, with an advisory council of seven or nine or thirteen?

A LETTER dated on board the Colorado on her return passage from China says: "The Orient and Occident have shaken hands, the trial trip has been accomplished, the uniting link has been joined, the traveling public can now steam round the world, and it is not difficult, from the success which has attended this round voyage, to predict the success which is certain to ensue, in a financial point of view, to the great company which has so energetically entered the lists in the grand competitive struggle for the carrying trade of the East."

DEPOSIT one cent in bank, double the amount deposited weekly for one year—as, one cent the first week, two cents the second week, four cents the third week, and so on for the fifty-two weeks—what do you think the amount would be at the end of the year? Figure it up, boys, and see.

The Village of Corry.

A letter from the thriving village of Corry indulges in high expectations concerning the future of that place. The writer says:

"We are a great railroad center; the function of two as large and extensive railroads as there is in this or any other country; the terminus of the largest little road in this section, Corry and Creek Railroad; and the terminus of another which we expect will be of a character to turn the lake shore travel this way. We are situated about thirty miles from Erie, Meadville, Titusville, Warren, Jamestown and Westfield, no towns interfering that have any prospect of making large places; giving us a trading, farming country of fifteen miles each way, fertile already, and will come here to trade and sell their produce. Next a location for any and all kinds of mechanical industry. Besides our home market we have the different and extensive manufactures to bring in raw material and ship their wares. We have starting: The Downer Oil Pipe Line and already shipping; a planing and lumber Works Co., who contemplate putting an addition to their present facilities, and are now putting an addition to their dry kiln, of a large barrel factory. They will use it mostly for staves, heads and hoops, as we have an abundance of timber in this section, and for making machinery. We have an Atlantic & Great Western and Oil Creek Railroad machine shops, and will probably have the Cross Cut Railroad, from Corry to Buffalo, are putting up an extensive tannery, which will give a large number of hands employment, and have a large steam mill going up near by, so you see we will have a different business, and more of it, before fall and tub factory has just been started, which have more orders than they can fill. We also have a large number of small manufactories started in their infancy. I could tell you more advantages, but I suppose you will think I have brag'd enough for one day."

NEW RAILROAD SOUTH.—New York capitalists are very energetic at present in their railroad enterprises. A new road, to be called the Chattanooga and New Orleans Railroad, has been commenced, and is being pushed forward as fast as possible. The Company building it have also purchased the right of way of the Wills River Railroad, and are now engaged in constructing a road to run to Mobile, Ala. A bridge is also to be built over Tensas Bay, so that the trains can run directly into the city of New Orleans, and thus save twenty miles of steamboating. The bridge is to be built by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad and the Great Northern Railroad. It is proposed to have the road extending to New Orleans completed in fourteen months from last March. Many of the small Gulf islands are also to be connected by bridges.

PRIVATE advices give a gloomy picture of the present state of American affairs in England, and the general feeling is that, putting improvement out of the question, no one can see when matters will cease to grow worse. The gigantic railway system of debenture bonds which is one of the controlling interests in the market, is sadly rotten. The distrust seems to be wide-spread in connection with everything in the shape of stock companies, whether of railway, mines, or anything else; and shares by the ship load, some of them very good too, may be had for as many shillings as their face counts pounds. There is a superabundance of money, the rates of interest are extraordinarily low, but discount is unattainable except upon security enough to satisfy the most extortionate usurer.

IN New York business generally may be said to be on the whole improved, and there is a more cheerful feeling among business men. While it is conceded that at the best the amount of the Spring trade will be limited, and much below even the moderate expectations entertained at its commencement, yet it will be better than appeared probable two or three weeks ago. An impression and belief is general that the Fall trade will be good, and that, unless some unforeseen complication should intervene to upset the apparently well-founded calculations which are now made, the year will not prove on the whole to have been an unsuccessful one to the general business. 7t-2p

A NEW DISCOVERY.—An Australian paper announces the recent discovery of a new species of liquid gum, or oil, in that country. A tract of land not less than ten miles square had been discovered, which everywhere abounded with bubbling springs of this gum, or oil, while all around were vast quantities of the gum solidified into the consistency of India rubber. This when exposed to a fire, burns brightly, but is at first accompanied by a thick smoke, and a smell like old grease. The substance is light, and floats in water.

MR. GLADSTONE.—The London correspondent of the *Round Table* says that "Mr. Gladstone has gained wonderfully by his conduct in opposition, and is certainly becoming the most powerful man in the country. His manner has been a trifle too vehement at times; but it speaks rather of enthusiasm than ill temper, and he is the most undisputed head that the Liberal party has seen for years."

THE wonderful revival still continues in the Siloam Methodist Church, Philadelphia. Over eight hundred persons have professed conversion since the revival commenced. To accommodate the increased membership, a frame building, 73 by 90 feet, has been erected on Otis street, above Girard Avenue. It will seat 1,600 persons.

A GENTLEMAN recently from Malone, New York, near the Canada line, says there are many indications there of an intended Fenian raid across the border. The hotels have stranger boarders, supposed to be officers of the intended expedition.

NO MORE SORE FEET.

Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions, Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions, Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions,

PETERSON'S

CORN AND BUNION OINTMENT,

Is not only a relief, but a radical cure for those pests of the feet. Mr. J. W. Barker, the Market street Dry Goods Merchant, of Pittsburgh, says it removes the pain almost immediately, and ultimately removed the corns from his feet.

Try it, and Relief is certain.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, Druggists, 85 Market st., corner Diamond near Fifth.

GEORGE MUIR,

OF ARMSTRONG'S COAL WORKS,

PENN TOWNSHIP, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA

SPEAKS AS FOLLOWS

OF THE

REV. A. A. WILSON'S

Great Remedy for Consumption.

I was reduced so low with Consumption that I was unable to leave my bed, and my physicians informed me that they could do nothing more for me. I was getting utterly hopeless, that I had not certainly over a month to live. At the stage I was induced to try the Rev. E. A. Wilson's remedy, and to-day I am well as any man in the world. If there are any who doubt this statement, they can call and see me as per above address; and I will give them all the particulars of my extraordinary recovery.

The sole agency for the sale of

WILSON'S CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY,

IN PITTSBURGH, IS

JOS. FLEMING,

DRUGGIST,

NO. 84 MARKET STREET.

Sent by mail anywhere on receipt of $1 30.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

CLOTHING.

CLOSING OUT OF A

Wholesale Clothing Establishment,

AT

Wholesale and Retail.

The undersigned would announce to their friends and the general public, that they have removed the balance of their stock to the THIRD STORY of the Building (No. 127 Wood street,) heretofore occupied by us, where we will offer for the remainder of our Goods. We offer GREAT BARGAINS in

Ready-Made Clothing,

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

PIECE GOODS, &c.

☞ Country Merchants, Dealers, and all in want of Clothing, should call soon.

A. FROWENFELD & BRO.,

No. 127 Wood St., third floor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES, Pittsburgh, April 17, 1867.

The Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company of the United States have contemplated from the period of its organization, the bringing about such a reduction in the rates of long telegraphic messages, as would enable the Commercial Public to enjoy the facilities of the Telegraph, for the transmission of Letters, thereby causing the Telegraph to take to a large extent the place of the mail. This reduction they have developed, and would announce that their wires are now open to the public, to all points where Night operators are employed, for the transmission of messages after 6 o'clock P. M., at the following rates:

Twenty words or less same as ten words previous to that hour. More than twenty words, and not exceeding sixty, twice the usual rate of ten words. Sixty words, and not exceeding one hundred and twenty words, three times the usual rate for ten words. And for each additional one hundred words, or any portion thereof, the usual toll for ten words. A continuation of the same liberal patronage which has heretofore repaid the Company in its efforts to benefit the public is asked.

GEO. H. THURSTON,

President Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company of the United States.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the District Court of the United States, in and for the Western District of Pennsylvania, sitting in Admiralty.

P. Shroves & Co., vs. Steamboat Forest City. } Libel.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* issued by the said Court, and to me directed, in a cause civil and maritime, I will expose to sale at the CUSTOM HOUSE, in the city of Pittsburgh, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 20th DAY OF APRIL, 1867, the steamboat Forest City, with the boat's machinery, tackle, apparel and furniture.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal.

Pittsburgh, April 9th, 1867.

NEW YORK, March 15, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT should the Union Paper Collar Company attempt to interfere with you in the selling of our Goods, that we will guarantee to protect you. Should they serve you with legal papers, send such papers to us immediately, and will take care of them, saving you from all expense or trouble.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

MERSEROLE & CARLISLE,

80 Center street, New York City.

Agents: MURDOCK & PUTNAM, 74 Fifth st., Pittsburgh. tf

DUPLEX SKIRTS.

INVISIBLE

EMPRESS TRAIL SKIRT,

THE NEW SHAPE FOR

SPRING, 1867,

IN

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRTS,

The Handsomest and most Comfortable Style yet introduced.

(*SEE ALL FASHION MAGAZINES.*)

Also, the New Sizes in PARIS TRAILS, PRIDE OF THE WORLD, and TIP-TOP STYLES.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

AT WHOLESALE by all the leading Notion and Dry Goods Houses in Pittsburgh. Also, by Sole Owners of Patent and Exclusive Manufacturers,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

97 CHAMBERS ST., New York.

RICE BROTHERS,

260 AND 271 EAST WATER STREET,

MILWAUKEE.

CHARLES H. RICE & CO.,

211 & 213 SOUTH WATER STREET,

CHICAGO.

Produce Commission Merchants

For the Purchase of GRAIN, FLOUR, PROVISIONS AND HOPS, AND DEALERS IN CHOICE MILLING WHEAT.

Grain bought and held on margins. Wheat shipped in bags or bulk, and rates given to all points East or South. Orders from Millers solicited. Samples sent on application. Daily Market Reports furnished. Send us your orders. 7t-2p

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE TWENTY-FIRST SECTION of an Act of Assembly of Allegheny County, approved the 1st day of May, 1861, and of the several supplements thereto, notice is hereby given that the 30th day of March, 1866, I, DAVID ARGO, Treasurer of said County, hereby give notice that the Duplicate of the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships, will be open and I will be prepared to receive the State and County Taxes for said County for the year 1866, on and after the FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1867, at which time the same can be paid at the Treasurer's office until the 1st day of August with a deduction of five per cent. discount for prompt payment to any person paying the whole amount of their taxes. There will be no deduction allowed on taxes paid from the 1st month of August. There will be imposed, added to all taxes remaining unpaid on the first day of September.

DAVID ARGO, Treasurer.

WHOLESALE GROCERIES.

Nos. 27 and 29 SMITHFIELD ST., cor. of Second.

350 bags Rio Coffees, fair to strictly choice.
175 packages Teas, assorted.
100 bbls. Syrup and N. O. Molasses.
25 hhds. P. R. Sugars; 150 bbls. Refined Sugars.
2500 packages Cheroot and Smoking Tobacco.
In store and for sale low by the trade.

SHRIVER, SPENCER & CO.

ROEBLING'S

WIRE ROPE,

For Inclined Planes, Mines, all kinds of heavy hoisting, Standing Rigging, Stays and Guys, Sash Cords, etc. A superior article of very pliable Rope constantly on hand for elevators in stores and for filter ropes. For further information or circular apply to the manufacturer.

MWF JOHN A. ROEBLING, Trenton, N. J.

FOR TAILORS,

FOR DRESSMAKERS,
FOR SHOEMAKERS,
FOR SADDLERS,
FOR CARRIAGE TRIMMERS,

THE ÆTNA

SEWING MACHINES

ARE THE BEST IN USE.

Call and see them at 24 FIFTH STREET.

ROWDOIN & GIBSON, Agents.

THE ELLIPTIC

SEWING MACHINES

Were awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the New York and Pennsylvania State Fairs, and at Maryland Institute for 1866. Also at the

Wheeler & Wilson Improvements.

And some which are used on no other machine. They never fail to give perfect satisfaction.

Call and see them at

24 FIFTH STREET.

ISAAC CRAIG,

OUT-LET SAW MILL,

Foot of Craig St., Allegheny City.

Keeps constantly on hands a large stock of Seasoned Joists, Trimmers,
Window Frame Stuff,
Sub-Sills, Lintles,
Sills, Plates,
Scantling, Decking,
Boat and Bottom Plank,
Flooring,
Pickings, Lath, &c.

He will fill orders for sawed stuff with promptness and at fair rates. tf

ICE, ICE.

WATCH FOR THE WAGON,

The undersigned, successors to K. BLAIR, respectfully solicit a liberal share of the old customers and the public generally for their

SUPERIOR DUQUESNE ICE,

Which they will furnish promptly and at LIBERAL RATES. Wagons running in both cities. All orders left at KEYMER & BRO., 126 Wood street, or at KENNEDY & LATHROP'S, 13 Federal street, Allegheny, will receive prompt attention.

J. A. DIEBOLD & CO.

I cheerfully recommend my successors to my friends and the public generally for their ability and promptness in endeavoring to please their patrons.

K. BLAIR.

BERTHS FOR

LIVERPOOL AND PARIS.

On any of the Fine Iron Steamers of the "National Steam Navigation Co." Line,
Leaving New York
EVERY SATURDAY,

Passage Lower and Accommodations equal to any Line, can be Secured and Cabin Plans seen at the office of

N. GRATTAN MURPHY,

NO. 141 FOURTH ST., ROOM 2,

Agent for National Steam Navigation Co.

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

We have appointed A. GARRISON & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa., Sole Agents, with the exclusive right to make and sell

CHILLED GLASS MOULDS,

Made under our Patent, bearing date January 30th, 1866, and hereby give notice that all persons infringing on said patent, by making or using said Chilled Moulds, or causing the same to be done as above, will be proceeded against according to law.

SWEENEY, MATTHEWS & HARTLEY.

Wheeling, W. V., March 16, 1867.

50 HHDS. P. R. SUGAR;

100 boxes Oakley soap;
20 boxes Worden's Navy Tobacco;
15 bf. boxes Worden's Navy Tobacco.

For sale low to the trade by

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

BREAD BOXES,

Cake Boxes, Spice Boxes, Deed Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knife Boxes, Grocery Boxes, &c., &c., at the Housefurnishing Store of

T. H. RICHARDS,

no14 30 FIFTH ST.

MOON & LAMPHEAR,

NOS. 3 AND 4 FULTON MARKET, N. Y.

Wholesale Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of

FRESH FISH.

All orders punctually attended to.

MANUFACTURERS ALL OVER

the world prefer and recommend the

GROVER & BAKER

No. 1 and No. 9 MACHINES, as the best for their purposes. Call and examine them at

NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED,

$50,000 IN LARGE OR SMALL SUMS.

SECURITY UNDOUBTED; Interest 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, besides an interest in a paying operation, equal to the amount of the loan, as a bonus. For particulars address

REAL ESTATE SECURITY,
La Pierre House, Philadelphia.

SPRING WAGONS.

TWO NEW LIGHT BUILT ONE HORSE

SPRING WAGONS,

Eastern made, with Patent Rubber Locks, will be sold at 50 per cent. less than manufacturer's prices. Inquire of ROBERT F. WEDELL, corner of Smithfield and Water streets.

STATE LOAN.

THE

NEW

$23,000,000 STATE LOAN

We have for sale at EASTERN MARKET RATES, the New Bonds of the State of Pennsylvania,

5-10's, 10-15's & 15-25's

THESE BONDS BEAR

Six Per Cent. Interest

Free from Taxation,

And are considered a first-class investment in every respect.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

BANKERS,

CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS.

SOUTHWEST

PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,

SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds.

$2,000,000 in Coupon Bonds of $1,000 Each,

TWENTY YEARS TO RUN,

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company,

And secured by property valued at $7,500,000, consisting of their completed road to the Gasconade river, 127 miles from St. Louis, and 350 000 Acres of Rich Agricultural and Mineral Lands on its line.

The road passes through a country rich in agricultural resources and in minerals, and particularly so in Iron and Lead; the line of the Southwest Missouri being the purest known, ranging from 60 to 90 per cent. of pure Iron. Rich and extensive deposits of specular oxide and red and brown hematites abound all along the line of the road and on the Company's lands in great quantities, and the total iron product of any State in the Union, and a large business is being transacted in freighting iron ore for the Eastern furnaces, the vast value in which of this ever other ores paying the differences in cost of transportation.

By a provision of the mortgage, which lands are sold for the amount of $10,000, the Company constitute a fund for the redemption of a like amount of bonds, which are also received in the purchase of LAND at PAR in payments for land. This land is now being disposed of at rates from $5 to $10 per acre. The climate is remarkably mild and healthy, the mean temperature the same as in Virginia, the winter being short and mild. For further particulars address Colonel A. ALBERT, Land Agent, at 86 Louis, Mo.

The road is now merged with the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, having a land grant of 55,000,000 of acres, thereby adding to the security of these bonds.

The road, the latter company, when completed, will form a continuous railroad from St. Louis to San Francisco, much shorter and of vastly less grades than any other route.

Of the present issue of bonds, a limited amount is now offered for sale at the low rate of 90 per cent., subject to advance at the option of the Company.

For further particulars apply to

WARD & CO., Bankers,

NO. 54 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

CELLIERS & EDWARDS,

IMPORTERS OF

SODA ASH AND CHEMICALS,

Offer for sale in store here, and in bond in New York and Philadelphia, and to arrive,

Common and Refined Soda Ash

Of Hutchinson's, Kurtz's, Crosfield's, Johnson's and Gamble's make, highly carbonated for glass manufacture.

Caustic Soda Ash,

For soap and paper manufacture.

BLEACHING POWDERS.
Crude and Refined NITRATE SODA.
CAUSTIC SODA, BICARB SODA.
SAL SODA, MANGANESE, for Glass and Steel manufacture.
HUNGARIAN BLACK LEAD, double hammer brand.
ARSENIC, ALUM, lump and ground.
SAL AMMONIA, BORAX, COPPERAS, &c., &c.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

Nos. 95 Water and 122 First St.

ISAIAH WOODBURY,

DEALER IN

PAINTS AND VARNISHES,

Neats Foot, Tanners, Lard, Whale and Sperm

OILS.

Naval Stores and Petroleum,

St. Louis Lead and Oil Company's

CASTOR OIL,

In Banker's Patent 5 and 10 Gallon Cans.

NEWFOUNDLAND OIL CO.'S CELEBRATED

Cod Liver Oil,

WARRANTED PERFECTLY PURE

ISAIAH WOODBURY,

SOLE AGENT,

26 DEY STREET,

NEW YORK.

BARNEY'S

PATENT SASH.

Advantages Claimed.

1st. NEATNESS—Both Sash appearing as one.
2d. CLEANLINESS—A close fitting rabbit excluded most effectually.
3d. COMFORT—Air drafts are also excluded, and rattling prevented.
4th. SAFETY—Allowing of the simplest and most effective application of sash bolts.
5th. ECONOMY—Any window can be speedily altered at trifling cost.

By an ingenious method, though the upper and lower sash are flush, one immediately over the other, and rabitted, yet when hot closed, they pass each other as usual.

☞ Model to be seen at this office.
RIGHTS FOR SALE. 2p

GOODRICH'S

SEEDLING POTATOES.

THE EARLY GOODRICH, Best Early.

HARISON, Best Late.

The wonderful productiveness, exemption from disease, excellent keeping and table qualities of these varieties have gained for them an unprecedented popularity. We have in store a large stock of these varieties—sound, pure and in fine condition for planting. They have been raised on light soil without manure. tf

SPECIAL CARD.

We are now prepared to contract for and furnish promptly,

BLAST FURNACE ENGINES AND BLOWERS,

ROLLING MILL ENGINES,

AND MACHINERY,

Of any required size or design of best materials and workmanship. Also, TOTTEN'S PATENT GROOVED CHILL ROLLS, which are worthy the especial attention of all makers of Bar Iron and Steel. We respectfully refer to any of the Iron or Steel Manufacturers of this city and vicinity.

See general card in this paper.

N. B. HOGG, ROBT. C. TOTTEN, formerly of Knap, Wade & Co.

TOTTEN & CO.,

FULTON FOUNDRY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN HEATH,

Great Western Planing Mill

AND

Lumber Yard,

Sash and Door Factory.

Having a large stock of DRY LUMBER on hand, we are prepared to furnish all descriptions of Dressed Lumber for Building, &c., at Lowest Market Rates. Flooring, Sash, Doors and Mouldings constantly on hand.

All work put into Dry House before leaving up. Scroll Sawing and Resawing done with dispatch.

Boxes made to order. ty

PITTSBURGH NURSERY AND OAKLAND GREENHOUSES.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

(Successors to John Murdoch, Jr.,) NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS, Pittsburgh, Pa., solicit attention to their choice stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Grape Vines and Greenhouse Plants. Pittsburgh and Oakland Passenger Cars run to the Greenhouse every fifteen minutes.

CHAS. A. MILLER,

LITHOGRAPHER,

No. 80 FOURTH STREET, Apollo Building.

CHECKS, DRAFTS, NOTES, BILL and LETTER HEADS, &c., done in all styles.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—Beautifully situated on the second bank in the Borough of Rochester, Pa., commanding a fine view of the river, and within three minutes' walk of the railroad station; trains for Pittsburgh nearly every hour. Contains 8 Rooms, with Washery house, Carriage-house and other outbuildings; about one acre of ground, and plenty of fruit. Price low. Possession given immediately. For further particulars address CHAS. B. HURST, Rochester, Pa.

FOR SALE—FLOUR—

100 bbls Fawn Lake,
100 bbls Arctic,
100 bbls Harbor Mills,
50 boxes Factory Cheese,
25 packages White Fish,
25 packages Mackerel.

STURGEON BROS., 303 Liberty street.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE IN PACKAGES OF ONE HUNDRED EACH.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—JAMES M. HAMLIN having retired from the business management of the late firm of HAMLIN, KOEGLER & CO., his duties as agent have ceased.

WILLIAM J. MORRISON has been admitted to partnership in said late firm, now under the name and style of MORRISON, KOEGLER & CO., will attend to the business of said firm.

MORRISON, KOEGLER & CO.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GREAT NATIONAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, are hereby notified that an assessment of THIRTY (30) CENTS PER SHARE, on the Capital Stock, payable on or before the 10TH OF MAY. By order of the

PRESIDENT.

ATTENTION UNDINE.—The Members of this Club are earnestly requested to attend a Special Meeting to be held at the Office of Geo. M. Blackstock, Esq., FRIDAY, 19th inst., at half-past 7 P. M., Business of particular interest to each member will be brought before the meeting.

ALEX. SIMCOX, Pres't.

THOS. A. CAIN, Secretary.

DIVI

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

GOOD FRIDAY.—To-day is "Good Friday," the anniversary of the crucifixion of our Saviour. The day will be generally observed by the Catholic churches in this vicinity.

SOUTHERN RELIEF FUND.—The amount of funds collected in this city for the benefit of the destitute people of the South up to yesterday morning, was fifteen hundred and twenty-seven dollars.

ALARM OF FIRE.—The alarm of fire at twenty-five minutes to three o'clock yesterday afternoon, from Box No. 42, was caused by the burning of soot in the chimney of the Sixth Ward House, on the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Federal street. No damage was done.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—An attempt was made to enter Ford's grocery store, on Penn street, in the Ninth ward early Wednesday morning, but was frustrated by the appearance of officer Withers, of the night police, which caused the burglars to beat a hasty retreat.

RAFT SMASHED—NARROW ESCAPE.—A large lumber raft, while coming down the Allegheny river, on Wednesday night, struck the pier of the Hand Street Bridge and was broken in pieces. There were fourteen men on the raft, three of whom saved themselves by jumping on a coal barge. Several skiffs started out to the rescue of those who remained on the raft, and succeeded in saving them all. The raft belongs to Messrs. Carter, Miner & Co., of McKean county.

MAUNDY THURSDAY.—Yesterday was "Good Thursday" generally known as Maundy Thursday, from the distributions of alms on that day. The day was observed in St. Paul's Cathedral, in this city, with all the solemnities attending it at Rome. The Right Rev. Bishop Domenic officiated in person, assisted by twelve priests, as deacons, and seven sub-deacons, from St. Michael's Theological Seminary, as required by the ritual. A solemn pontifical high mass was celebrated, during which two hosts were consecrated, one being reserved for to-day, when there is no consecration.

GOOD FRIDAY AT ST. PETER'S (P. E.) CHURCH. The Rev. Simon Greenleaf Fuller, A. M., Rector of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, will officiate to-day (Good Friday) at his church, corner of St. Peter's church, in Grant and Diamond streets. There will be morning prayer, litany and sermon, and also communion sermon at nine o'clock, A. M., and morning prayer at nine o'clock, noon, and evening prayer at four o'clock, P. M. At each service the Rev. Mr. Fuller will deliver a short address appropriate to the occasion. On Easter Day there will be early morning service at six o'clock, A. M. Bishop Kerfoot has cheerfully concurred in the desire of the Rector of St. Peter's church, to hold an early Easter Day service. It is certainly an edifying custom, and the service which is to be observed on this occasion is the identical one used by Bishop Kerfoot himself during a public ministry of more than a quarter of a century. It includes seventh Psalm, 1st Lesson, 1st Epistle of St. Peter, 3d chapter, 18th verse, to 4th chapter, 7th verse, 20th Psalm, 22d Psalm, 24th Psalm, 40th Psalm, 42d Psalm, 43d Psalm, 46th Psalm, 51st Psalm, 54th Psalm, 55th Psalm, 57th Psalm, 61st Psalm, 63d Psalm, 69th Psalm, 71st Psalm, 86th Psalm, 102d Psalm, 130th Psalm, 143d Psalm, 1st Lesson, 1st Epistle of St. John, 1st chapter, 5th verse, to 2d chapter, 2d verse, 1st Lesson, 1st Epistle of St. John, 2d chapter, 3d verse, to 3d chapter, 1st verse, 1st Lesson, 1st Epistle of St. John, 3d chapter, 14th verse, to 4th chapter, 6th verse, 1st Lesson, 1st Epistle of St. John, 4th chapter, 7th verse, to 4th chapter, 12th verse, 1st Lesson, 1st Epistle of St. John, 4th chapter, 13th verse, to 4th chapter, 19th verse, 1st Lesson, 1st Epistle of St. John, 4th chapter, 20th verse, to 5th chapter, 4th verse, 1st Lesson, 1st Epistle of St. John, 5th chapter, 5th verse, to 5th chapter, 13th verse, 1st Lesson, 1st Epistle of St. John, 5th chapter, 14th verse, to 5th chapter, 21st verse, 1st Lesson, 1st Epistle of St. John, 5th chapter, 21st